

Giscard to visit Iran

AN, Sept. 20 (R). — President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France will pay a state visit to Iran Oct. 4 to 7 at the invitation of the Shah, it was announced here today.

The Shah today received the French armed forces Chief of Staff, Gen. Guy Mery, who is on his way to Iran. He also granted an audience to Mr. Michel d'Ornano, France's Minister of Industry and Commerce, who arrived here last Friday.

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JORDAN TIMES

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جوردين تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الرأي»

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Kissinger reports "considerable progress" in talks with Smith, Vorster

JERUSALEM, Sept. 20 (R). — An early settlement of Rhodesia's 11-year-old constitutional crisis was expected by the South African and Rhodesian prime ministers today as a result of Dr. Henry Kissinger's peace mission. In Salisbury, Rhodesian leader Ian Smith said his talks with the U.S. secretary in Pretoria yesterday had produced concrete results "which could lead to settlement in the near future."

In Pretoria, South African Prime Minister John Vorster said he had put to Mr. Smith by Dr. Kissinger a proposal that could result in a Rhodesian settlement.

The U.S. official said he expected the white-run government to make a clear statement this week that would pave the way to negotiations toward majority rule for the breakaway colony's six million Africans.

Meanwhile, the British government said it would be pleased to arrange a Rhodesian conference if it seemed appropriate. Dr. Kissinger flew from Pretoria to Salisbury, where he reported "considerable progress" in his weekend talks with Vorster and Mr. Smith.

Officials in his party said the expected Rhodesian statement may mention a specific timetable for an extension of power from the country's 270,000 whites to its black population.

If the Rhodesian response to new peace proposals is favourable, as Dr. Kissinger seems to expect, visible progress could take place within two months towards solving the Rhodesian crisis, the U.S. official said.

The secretary of state's proposals were described as "within the framework" previously worked out by the United States and Britain — and approved by black African leaders. It called for a surrender of political domination by Rhodesia's whites within two years.

Premier Smith, who is due to explain the U.S. proposals to his cabinet here tomorrow, said he did not expect any further talks with Dr. Kissinger in the near future.

In an interview with the South African Press Association, Mr. Vorster said the terms offered to Mr. Smith could form the basis of a solution in Rhodesia.

Cabinet sources in Salisbury said, however, that Mr. Smith would meet opposition from right-wingers in his Rhodesia Front Party if he has softened his oft-stated policy of refusing a rapid transfer of power to the black majority.

In Lusaka, Dr. Kissinger briefed Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda on his talks with Southern African leaders.

After the three-hour meeting, Dr. Kaunda refused to be drawn by reporters on whether he supported the proposals for a peaceful transition to black majority rule in the rebel British colony.

"I'll not reveal anything until I have had time to consult my colleagues (other black African presidents)," he said.

But he added he wanted Dr. Kissinger to go on with his peace mission, saying: "Nothing has happened to make me feel he shouldn't continue."

Dr. Kaunda's caution appeared to be motivated by a desire to avoid endangering the Kissinger proposals — perhaps a sign that he personally regarded them as promising.

But the very fact that he needed to consult other black leaders indicated the settlement plans could cause controversy between moderates and hardliners.

According to U.S. officials, considerable advances were made in Pretoria on setting up negotiations for Namibia's eventual independence from South Africa.

Dr. Kissinger spent two and a half hours discussing Namibia with Mr. Vorster last night, but an expected meeting today between the secretary of state and SWAPO (Southwest Africa People's Organisation) President Sam Nujoma did not take place, a U.S. spokesman said. He did not elaborate.

SWAPO, widely recognised as the leading liberation group in the territory, is insisting on meeting Mr. Vorster to discuss the transfer of power, but Mr. Vorster has hitherto shunned the idea.

Dr. Kissinger meets President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania in Dar es Salaam tomorrow. President Nyerere has in the past been less enthusiastic than Dr. Kaunda about the U.S. initiative.

Damascus continues to be scene of intense consultations

DAMASCUS, Sept. 20 (R). — Saudi, Soviet and Lebanese envoys conferred with Syrian leaders today as efforts continued to find a way out of the Lebanese crisis.

Dr. Kamal Adham, advisor to King Khalid of Saudi Arabia, handed over a message from the monarch to President Hafez Assad.

There was no word on its contents but it follows meetings the king has had with Lebanese leaders. President Assad and Dr. Adham had separate meetings with Mr. Rashid Karami today before the Lebanese premier ended a Damascus visit and left for Beirut.

Mr. Karami arrived here last night from Saudi Arabia, where he had conferred with King Khalid.

King Khalid also received Lebanese Premier Saeb Salam, who later left for Damascus by air.

Lebanese President Elias Hrawi had talks here Sunday with President Assad.

Mr. Hrawi spent a 24-hour visit in Beirut, and a meeting with President Anwar Sadat, to whom he was reported to have given a plan for an immediate ceasefire in Lebanon.

Syrian Middle East envoy Vladimir Voinogradsky discussed with Foreign Minister Abdul Karim Khaddam Moscow's efforts to convene the Geneva Middle East Peace Conference.

It was Mr. Khaddam's second visit in three days with the Syrian chairman of the long-suspended conference.

Though Mr. Voinogradsky's visit is usually linked with efforts to return the Middle East issue to the conference table, it makes him here a particularly sensitive man in the Lebanese crisis, observers noted.

Official Syrian sources said today's discussion of the Geneva conference took place in the context of Syria's position that peace can only be achieved by Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories and the restoration of the rights of the Palestinians.

Syria demanded that the conference be a tool to secure these objectives, and that all parties be represented, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the sources added.

Lebanese cabinet meeting adds to political confusion

KFOUR, Lebanon, Sept. 20 (R). — An all-Christian rightwing cabinet met today in this village 25 kms north of Beirut, adding to the political confusion as war-torn Lebanon was about to get a new president. No major decision was announced after the cabinet meeting. The constitutional standing of the rump government is contested by Prime Minister Rashid Karami, who remained absent. He has remained on the leftist-Muslim side of the battlelines in Lebanon's 17-month-old civil war. The meeting was called by President Suleiman Franjeh, and was headed by rightist leader and Interior Minister Camille Chamoun, who was given special powers in a presidential decree last week.

The full cabinet has not met for six months under Premier Karami. The convening of a rump government in the north has been regarded by the leftist side as an attempt to force through measures in the final days before president-elect Elias Sarkis takes office on Thursday.

The only decisions announced after the meeting were changes in the pension and promotion regulations of the country's defunct army. The measures would still require parliamentary approval.

But Mr. Ghassan Taweini, the Minister for Labour, Social Affairs, Information, Industry and Oil, said that the government had agreed to continue meeting until Thursday.

The holding of an all-Christian cabinet meeting in the rightist area flouts the long-standing conventions of Lebanese politics, which require governments to have a broad confessional balance and assign the premier's office to a Sunni Moslem.

Mr. Taweini told reporters after the meeting that the cabinet did not discuss any civil service appointments or government appropriations.

The difficulties of arranging a swearing-in ceremony for Mr. Sarkis have raised questions whether his constitutional standing will be recognised by all parties after his term of office begins on Thursday.

Negotiations were continuing today over arrangements for the swearing-in of the new president, which is normally done before a special session of parliament. No time or place for the parliamentary session have been announced.

Heavy fighting was reported today on the battlefronts in Beirut and the capital's southern suburbs and the mountains overnight.

The rightwing Voice of Lebanon Radio today said that top-level Lebanese, Syrian and Palestinian leaders meeting at Chitoura, in eastern Lebanon, yesterday failed to work out a formula to end the Lebanese war.

The radio quoted Syrian Deputy Defence Minister Gen. Najj Jamil as saying that "the participants were not able to achieve positive results." Gen. Jamil was quoted as saying that the leaders had decided "in principle" to hold another tripartite meeting on Sept. 24, the day after Mr. Sarkis is to be sworn in.

Mr. Sarkis was one of the leaders at the meeting, which was held under the auspices of the Arab League. The other participants were Gen. Jamil, Palestine Liberation Organisation leader Yasser Arafat and Hassan Sabri Al Kholi, the Arab League's representative in Lebanon.

Dr. Al Kholi said he remained optimistic that the swearing-in ceremony for Mr. Sarkis would be held on schedule.

Gen. Jamil said Syria was determined not to compromise over its policy, interpreted here as an affirmation that the Damascus government had no intention of pulling back its troops at present.

According to Lebanese political sources, the meeting snagged on the problem of Palestinian-Lebanese left withdrawals from the mountains.

Mr. Arafat reportedly asked Mr. Sarkis to delay discussion of a mountain pullback plan until he is in office. Both the Palestinian movement and the Lebanese left insist they will not leave positions that they have occupied in the mountains since last April except as part of an overall peace agreement, but the right and Syria [Continued on page 6]

Rabin adds his voice to Israeli "peace" chorus

TEL AVIV, Sept. 20 (Agencies). — In an earlier communique, the Israeli government denied that the dispute with the United States over the issue had become a political crisis.

Informed sources in Jerusalem said Israel was prepared to allow one drilling operation, with the stipulation that others would have to be specifically authorised by it.

The foreign minister said that in his talks in North America he would stress Israel's needs for "defensible borders."

He told the cabinet yesterday his aim in outlining a Middle East peace plan in an article for the U.S. quarterly Foreign Affairs, which caused a controversy in Israel because of its contents and timing, had been to explain this need.

"International guarantees cannot take the place of defensible borders," he told newsmen.

In his article, Mr. Allon detailed the unofficial peace plan which bears his name, calling for Israeli withdrawal from most of the occupied West Bank, with the areas abandoned forming a demilitarised part of a joint Jordanian-Palestine state. Israel would retain 40 per cent of the area.

In a separate development, the Israeli government yesterday set up an "economic warfare authority" to fight the Arab boycott policy.

A communique issued after a cabinet meeting said the new body would coordinate the activities of various ministries, and issue directives to diplomatic missions abroad.

Mystery surrounds Chinese plans for Mao's body

BEIJING, Sept. 20 (Agencies). — The Chinese government has completed the public rites for Chairman Mao without revealing what will happen to his body.

In the past, Chinese Communists have been cremated, but has been speculation that Mao, like those of Lenin and Zhou Enlai, might be embalmed.

Official mourning ended with a memorial rally Saturday attended by a million people. By this time, there was still no word whether Mao had been cremated.

Premier Chou En-lai's last January it was announced that, in accordance with his wishes, his body would be cremated and the ashes scattered over the rivers and country of China.

It might also have left instructions about the disposal of his remains in recent years, the ashes of which leaders have usually been

placed in the Papaoshan martyrs' cemetery on a hillside west of Peking.

Eight days of officials mourning reached a climax Saturday when the entire nation of 800 million, a quarter of mankind, was asked to stand in silence for three minutes.

Premier Hua Guo-feng read the eulogy at the rally in the Square of Heavenly Peace, and the vast congregation bowed three times before Mao's photograph.

Foreigners were barred, but the sound of weeping could be heard more than a kilometre away.

Today the people of Peking were still wearing black armbands.

Two days after the funeral rite, the movement by Peking residents towards the Square of Heavenly Peace, where they had not all been able to go on Saturday, continued to build up throughout the day.

In the afternoon, there was a continual coming and going of people out for a walk, sightseers, and collectors of souvenir photos who filed in orderly lines past the cameras of professionals who had set up their equipment under parasols on the square.

The number of professional photographers increased from half a dozen in the morning to nearly 30 later today.



RED EYED GUARDS — Chinese girls with black mourning bands pinned above their "Red Guard" armbands, show emotion as they take part in mourning services for late Chairman Mao Tse-tung in Peking Saturday. (AP wirephoto).

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The same old line

The controversy sparked off within Israel by the publication of Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon's "peace plan" in Foreign Affairs magazine should not be mistaken for a true debate on how far Israel is willing to go to make peace with the Arab people. If anything, the Allon proposals are a reshuffle of old suggestions that are clearly unrealistic, unacceptable and altogether unreasonable. Because Mr. Allon presents his views in the guise of a "peace plan," and because he is a prominent Israeli cabinet member, the general feeling in Israel, and throughout the world for that matter, seems to be that this is a positive step, that this is a demonstration of how Israel is willing to make territorial concessions to reach a peace settlement with the Arabs.

But it is not. The Allon proposals are not a plan for peace, but rather a pantomime of peace. They do not tackle the basic problem of the Palestinian-Zionist conflict, but rather seek to camouflage it.

What exactly is Mr. Allon suggesting? He would return large parts of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to form what he calls a "Jordanian-Palestinian entity": hold on to the Golan Heights and Jerusalem; and demilitarise the West Bank region. It is very much in keeping with the unique Israeli streak of gall and sense of self-importance for Mr. Allon to suggest how he thinks the Arabs should organise their nations in the wake of a peace agreement with Israel. There is only one thing that Mr. Allon can do with regard to the West Bank and the other occupied Arab territories, and that is to exit from them, and from all of them.

The idea of a joint Palestinian-Jordanian state is no idea at all, but rather one of assorted other Israeli suggestions designed to somehow make the Palestinian question go away without having to come to grips with it. It has always been the standard Zionist line that the Palestinians can easily be absorbed into the many states in the Arab World, and that the Palestinians living in refugee camps can and should be relocated in Libya, Iraq, Saudi Arabia or wherever else the Israelis feel it appropriate to suggest. Mr. Allon's idea of a Jordanian-Palestinian entity is part and parcel of this old Zionist line.

The fact is that if the Palestinians wanted to be resettled throughout the Arab World, they would have done so long ago. The concept and reality of the Palestinian national identity has survived because it is real and very deep. That identity shall be expressed only in Palestine proper, and attempts such as Mr. Allon's to settle the Palestinian dilemma by telling other people what to do with their countries will not help speed up the search for real peace in the Middle East.

The Israelis seem to be very good at telling others what to do, but are unable to appreciate what they themselves must do to end the conflict in Palestine. The danger in things such as Mr. Allon's proposals are that they give the Israelis a false sense of their own benevolence and willingness to negotiate a peace agreement with the Arab people. The substance of the Allon plan is clearly ridiculous. But the Israeli public is involved today in a robust debate on whether or not the Allon plan is good or bad. What they are debating, in effect, is the style of Mr. Allon's proposals, which involves the matter of how many and what kinds of "concessions" the Israelis in principle will make to achieve peace. The answer is that they must go much further than Mr. Allon is suggesting. The whole manner in which the Israelis make these "peace proposals" is an exercise in fantasy. It is not up to them to "purpose" peace plans or to "make concessions" that the Arabs can accept or reject. It is up to the Israelis to face up to their historical responsibilities in Palestine, and to act upon the fact that the nationalistic aspirations of the Israelis and the Palestinian Arabs can only be accommodated simultaneously and in Palestine itself. Mr. Allon's latest proposals show that this fact is still not appreciated in Israel.

Cabinet accepts U.S. grant of \$ 51m.

AMMAN (JNA). — Several important resolutions were adopted at the Cabinet meeting, presided over by Mr. Mudar Badran the Prime Minister, on Sunday.

Among these resolutions was the appointment of Mr. Salah Abu Zeid as the Jordanian ambassador in London.

The Cabinet also decided to accept the grant of \$ 51 m. from the United States government to bolster the budget and has delegated Dr. Hanna Odeh, President of the National Planning Council, to sign the accord on behalf of the Jordanian Government.

At the same time the Government delegated Mr. Omar Abdul-lah, Head of the Jordan Valley Commission, to sign an agreement with the International Agency for Development for an eight million dollars loan for the purchase of irrigation equipment.

The Cabinet also decided to send Dr. Hanna Odeh, President of the National Planning Council, and Dr. Najmaddin Al Dajani, the Jordanian Ambassador in Bonn, to Paris for talks with French foreign ministry officials on the strengthening of economic cooperation between Jordan and France.

It was also decided to send the Minister of Education, Mr. Zuqan Al Hindawi, to represent Jordan at the conference of UNESCO which will take place on Oct. 26 in Nairobi.

In another development, the President of the National Planning Council, Dr. Hanna Odeh, signed a DM 1.5 m. loan agreement at the council's offices with the West German Charge d'Affaires Dr. Peter Dussel.

According to the agreement the loan will provide capital for the purchase of needed equipment for the development of the Port of Aqaba and the appointment of experts for management improvement at the port.

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Public holiday Sept. 23-27

AMMAN (JNA). — State and public institutions will be closed from Sept. 23 to Sept. 27 on the occasion of Eid Al Fitr, according to an official statement issued by the Prime Minister, Mr. Mudar Badran, Sunday.

Jordan, Yemen sign cooperation accord

AMMAN (JNA). — A trade and technical agreement was signed between Jordan and the Arab Republic of Yemen (San'a) at the Foreign Ministry here Monday.

The agreement, signed by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Hassan Ibrahim, and the Yemeni Ambassador in Amman, Mr. Mohammad Abdul Kuddus Al Wazeer, provides for the exchange of information and expertise between the two countries especially in the field of economic development.

The agreement also calls for the increase of the trade volume between the two countries in addition to holding developmental seminars in the fields of information, culture, health and social welfare.

Phosphate exports up by 44%

AMMAN (JNA). — Phosphate exports will total 96% of this year's actual production which amounts to two and a half million tons, an informed source at the phosphate company said.

The exports of phosphate have been on the rise as compared with the same period of last year.

Total exports for the year totalled 1,800,000 tons, a rise of 44%.

All of the exports, through the port of the exception of the phosphate, are from the phosphate company.

Among other countries, Jordanian phosphate is exported to Iraq, Romania, Bulgaria and Tanzania.

Mr. Ibrahim will deliver a statement at the meeting of the 31st session of the United Nations General Assembly.

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JNA to attend journalist meet

AMMAN (JNA). — Mr. Nasouh Al Majali, Director-General of The Jordanian News Agency, left for Helsinki Monday to represent Jordan in the eighth conference of the International Journalists' Association.

The conference, which will be attended by delegates from 100 countries, will discuss means of coordination between journalistic establishments all over the world and the question of press freedom.

The conference will also discuss means of aiding national movements throughout the world, including the Arab issue.

Jordanian team to attend international parliament meet

AMMAN (JNA). — A Jordanian parliamentary delegation left for Spain Monday to attend the 63rd meeting of the International Parliamentary Union which will open Sept. 23 in Madrid.

Mr. Bahjat Talhouni, the Speaker of the Upper House, and the delegation's head, told the Jordanian News Agency before departing that the situation in the Middle East figure prominently among subjects discussed at the meeting in addition to the Southern African problem and the question of majority rule in African nations currently ruled by white minorities.

Mr. Talhouni added that members of his delegation were briefed by the relevant ministries on the economic and cultural problems which are bound to be discussed at the conference.

The Jordanian delegation will coordinate with other Arab delegates to the conference in an effort to achieve a unified Arab stand there.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils:

U.S. dollar	331.0	333.0
U.K. sterling	574.0	580.0
French franc	67.6	67.9
Swiss franc	134.1	134.5
German mark	133.0	133.4
Iraqi dinar	95.3	95.5
Syrian pound	81.1	81.4
Egyptian pound	460.0	475.0
Lebanese pound	102.4	103.0
U.A.E. dirham	83.5	84.0

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Al Rai Monday editorially commented on Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon's plan, which he recently published in Foreign Affairs magazine. The paper notes that the publication of the plan in advance of the U.N. General Assembly's session was a tactical manoeuvre intended to achieve two objectives: First to try to contain the opposition of the majority of the world community to the continuation of the Israeli occupation of Arab territories; second, to respond to pressures by the Western countries trying to find a "point" by which to defend Israel. The plan would provide these countries with a definite Israeli stand that can be defended in one way or the other.

Al Rai concludes by saying that the artificial furor which Allon's plan raised in the American press, and subsequently in the Israeli press, will be kept inside these newspapers only, because the "play" has quickly revealed itself.

Al Sha'h seems sceptical that a Lebanese ceasefire could last long when the core of the crisis remains untouched. The paper says this represent the acute con-

traditions in the Lebanese social structure, on one hand, and, on the other hand, the acute Arab contradictions that have chosen Lebanon as the field of their conflict by supplying the warring Lebanese factions with money, arms... and incitement.

The paper is also afraid that the huge quantities of arms remaining in the hands of the rival parties might hinder any ceasefire agreement. The various factions, whether right or left, might use these arms to settle lasting accounts, even amongst themselves, the paper thinks.

Al Dustour is strongly critical of the series of acts taken by Lebanese President Suleiman Franjeh only several days before the expiry of his term of office next Thursday. The paper is referring to Mr. Franjeh's farewell speech in which he attacked the Palestinians (the Palestine Liberation Organisation in particular), several former Lebanese prime ministers and the Arab League, charging that they were all responsible for what happened in Lebanon. Mr. Franjeh also reshuffled his cabinet, stripping Prime Minister Ras-

powers while Mr. Karami was on a visit to Cairo. By these acts, the paper says, Mr. Franjeh has committed big mistakes -- in reshuffling the cabinet when Mr. Karami was meeting with Pierre Gemayel, and in attacking the Palestinians when President-elect Elias Sarkis was meeting with PLO leader Yasser Arafat. On both accounts, Mr. Franjeh seemed to want to disrupt the Karami-Gemayel talks and the Sarkis-Arafat discussions aimed at putting an end to Lebanese-Palestinian differences, Al Dustour states.

In an earlier commentary, Al Rai also takes a similar view. It says President Franjeh's unexpected cabinet reshuffle has aroused tension among those who have been working sincerely to find common denominators that would enable the president-elect to assume his constitutional powers. "It was a frustrating attempt, not only because the act was unconstitutional, or because Mr. Franjeh's presidency will end within a few days, but because the act does not help the Lebanese and the Arab sides to follow up their task of peace-making," the paper says.

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Television

Channel 3 & 6:	Channel 6:
5.00 Quran	7.30 News in Hebrew
5.05 Religious talk	7.45 Varieties
5.25 Cartoons	8.30 Some mothers do have them
5.50 Ramadan riddle	9.00 Living tomorrow
6.30 Arabic series	9.10 Main Chance
8.00 News in Arabic	10.00 News in English
Channel 3:	10.15 Inside (on both channels)
7.30 Arabic songs	
8.30 Arabic series	
9.30 Reportage	

Amman Airport

Departures:	Arrivals:
7.30 Baghdad (IA)	8.30 Baghdad (IA)
8.25 Dubai, Abu Dhabi	9.30 Rome
8.30 Bangkok, Bahrain	10.00 Cairo
9.30 Kuwait (KAC)	
11.20 Aleppo, Damascus (Sy-A)	10.15 Kuwait (KAC)
16.40 Paris	11.00 Geneva, Brussels, Amsterdam
16.45 Cairo	
17.30 Copenhagen, Vienna	12.00 Aqaba (Sy-A)
17.35 Paris	14.45 Damascus (Sy-A)
17.35 Frankfurt	19.00 Bahrain, Bangkok
18.00 Casablanca, Madrid, Athens	
18.15 Rome	19.35 Abu Dhabi, Karachi
18.15 London	20.00 Jeddah
18.15 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)	22.55 Doha, Muscat

Market Prices

Market Prices	Radio
Apples (double red): 120-150	(On 856 KHZ)
Apples (golden): 90-110	7.00 Breakfast show, ning melodies
Apples (starken): 100-130	7.30 News bulletin
Bell pepper: 90-110	7.40 New reel
Bananas: 170-200	8.00 Sign off
Carrots: 30-50	12.00 Pop session (part)
Cauliflower: 120-150	1.00 News summary
Cabbages: 70-100	1.05 Pop session (part)
Cucumbers (small): 90-120	2.00 News bulletin
Cucumbers (large): 40-70	2.10 Radio magazine
Raddish: 50	2.30 Melody time
Eggplant (small): 30-50	3.00 Concert hour
Eggplant (large): 40-70	4.00 Old favorites
Figs: 120-160	4.30 Easy listening
Green beans: 160-200	5.00 Walking the folk
Garlic (dry, large): 200-280	5.30 Pop session (part)
Grapes (green): 100-140	6.00 News summary
Grapes (black): 180-230	6.03 Listener's choice
Hot pepper: 130-160	6.30 Special feature
Lemon (green): 80-110	7.00 News bulletin
Lemon (yellow): 80-110	7.10 New reel
Marrow (small): 80-110	7.30 Sign off
Marrow (regular): 50-70	
Muskmelon: 70-100	
Onions (dry, imp.): 90-110	
Onions (white): 40-65	
Okra (red): 110-150	
Okra (green): 180-230	
String beans: 100-130	
Potatoes (local): 90-120	
Parsley: 35	
Pomegranates: 70-90	
Pears (large): 150-200	
Tomatoes: 50-80	
Wild cucumber: 60-90	
Water melon (small): 70	
Water melon (large): 40	

Emergencies

Doctors:
Dr. Hatem Mustafa (78878)
Dr. Hamed Khairi (21334)
Pharmacies:
Omar (42737)
Jihad (71547)
Grand (64511)
Taxis:
Taxina (44660)
Tower (61028)
Nahda (63003)

هذا ان الاصل

ampaign strategists say ord-Carter T.V. debates ay shake voters' apathy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP) — Both Republican and Democratic strategists are counting on the forthcoming televised debate between presidential candidates Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter to shake the American public of its apathy.

The first debate, on Sept. 23 in Philadelphia, is expected to be watched by about 100 million television viewers who will take the opportunity to judge the character and ability of the two contenders.

Men will of course evoke a competitive election platform. It is unlikely that they will go into the issue in depth. To candidates have been unusually cautious, and their dynamism has resulted in a lack of enthusiasm among voters.

of the journalists following President Ford and Mr. Carter the past nine months agree that candidates have never seemed so timid. Mr. Carter, of course, is a more aggressive man, apparently, but he will lose the 11-point lead he now holds in public polls over Mr. Ford.

President, although quite vigorous in his speeches, has not accepted the nomination for the presidential nomination in Kansas City last month, is to platitudes as though

any original idea might make him lose some votes.

Qualified observers have found only one explanation of such strange behavior: Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter are both trying to win the support of part of the shifting mass of independent voters representing 42 per cent of the electorate, compared to 18 per cent for the Republicans and 40 per cent for the Democrats.

Without the backing of part of that silent majority of suburbanites, small farmers and the middle classes, President Ford will definitely lose and Jimmy Carter has little chance of winning, even if he has the support of the southern states and California.

Changes in the electoral map have forced both parties into fundamental strategy revisions. In 1960, during the Kennedy-Nixon campaign, there were more registered Republican voters than independent voters, and twice as many Democrats as independents.

Abrupt changes of 10 per cent in popularity ratings of the candidates were unthinkable at the time. Each candidate had a very solid base.

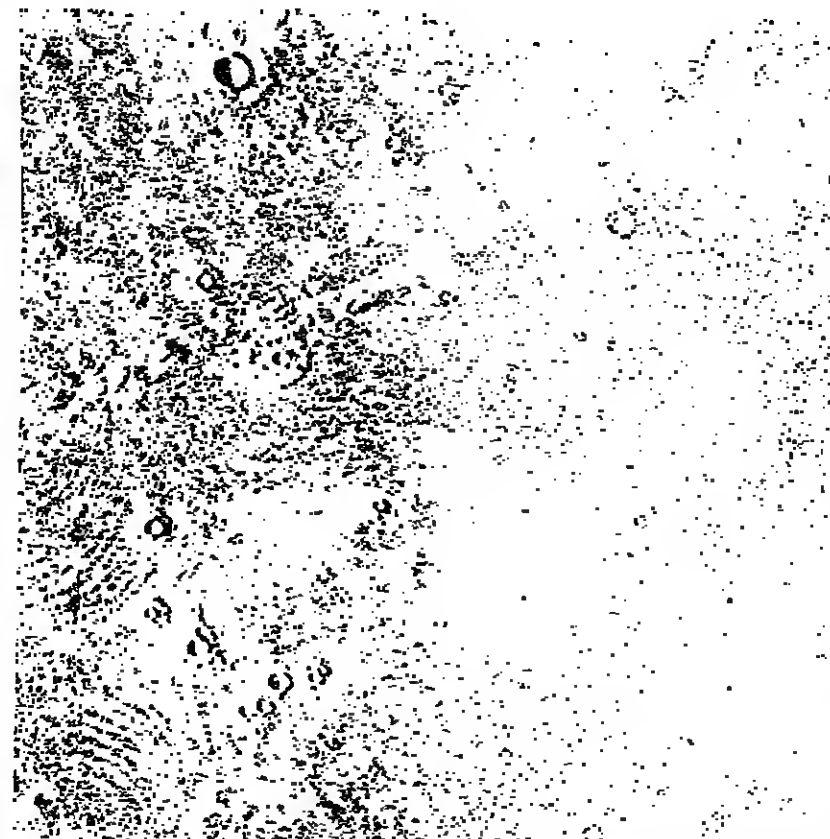
But this is no longer the case. Thus Mr. Ford moderates the very conservative nature of his party platform in his election speeches in order to attract independent voters.

At the same time, Jimmy Carter leans to the right each time he speaks before an audience not composed of union militants, blacks or the disadvantaged. But audiences have noted the contradictions, more frequent from Carter. As Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller observed cynically yesterday, the platform does not count any more.

President Ford must still improve his image on the electorate, while Jimmy Carter needs to make himself better known. Many people still ask, as they did one year ago when the former Georgia governor was practically a political unknown: Jimmy who?

The television debates will allow Mr. Carter to prove himself. During the Nixon-Kennedy four "great debates" of 1960, seen by 60 million people, the remarks exchanged were often prodigious platitudes. But John F. Kennedy, who was not well known at the time, appeared as youthful, attractive and sure of himself, while Richard Nixon, a two-term vice-president, was almost always on the defensive, seemingly unhappy and definitely suffering from a poor make-up job.

Kennedy won that four-round election, and in the end, he won the election—but by only 120,000 votes out of a total of 69 million ballots cast.



MARS MYSTERY — Strange geometric markings, appearing somewhat like an aerial view of ploughed farmland, are seen at lower left in this Viking I orbiter picture of the Cydonia region of Mars. Programme scientists say the low ridges, about a kilometre from crest to crest, are in a shallow basin, both possibly formed by wind erosion.

Men will land on Mars in 100 years

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP) — Men will land on Mars within 100 years, space scientist Gerald Soffen forecast yesterday.

Dr. Soffen, a member of the Viking team which landed two unmanned space probes on Mars this summer, told a television interviewer that the Red planet now appeared more hospitable than previously believed. A manned landing was a possibility, he said.

Another member of the Viking team, Dr. Carl Sagan, said in the same broadcast that the next stage of exploration of Mars would

once again be mechanical. But he hoped a small "jeep" would be added to the next mission in order to travel away from the landing site and show other regions of the planet.

Both men noted that this summer's Viking probes had discovered a form of chemistry on Mars which was unknown on earth. While space scientists were still unable to say whether there were living organisms on Mars, it was a "success" to have found an "exotic chemistry mimicking life," they said.

Ground equipment functioned normally at time of Yugoslav mid-air collision

BELGRADE, Sept. 20 (R) — Air navigation equipment at Zagreb airport was functioning normally when two airliners collided in Yugoslav's airspace eight days ago killing 176 people, investigators said here over the weekend.

A commission of the Yugoslav Federal Civil Aviation Authority investigating the collision of a British Airways Trident and a Yugoslav DC-9 issued a statement which added that the investigation was continuing.

Meteorological conditions in the vicinity of the accident were favourable: Clear with high visibility. Ground radio- navigational instruments at the Area Control Centre in Zagreb were serviceable and functioning normally," the statement said.

A judge investigating the disaster said earlier that, in his opinion, it was caused by a misjudgment of time and distance, but did not specify who was in error.

Four Zagreb air traffic controllers are being held in custody on suspicion of responsibility for the crash.

The statement said the collision occurred 30 kms. northeast of Zagreb, above the Zagreb Vor (Radio Navigational Beacon) at 10,050 metres.

The Trident was in level flight at 10,050 metres (33,000 feet) and from the time it entered Yugoslav air-space maintained constant radio contact with the Area Control Centre at Zagreb, the statement said.

The DC-9 was cleared to climb after take-off towards the Zagreb Vor Beacon to 35,000 feet and also maintained constant radio contact with Zagreb Area Control Centre, it added.

The Trident was on a regular flight from London to Istanbul with 54 passengers and nine crew.

The DC-9, chartered by a West German holiday company from the Yugoslav airliner Inex-Adria, was carrying 108 passengers and five crew from the Adriatic port of Split to Cologne.

All but one of the DC-9s passengers, a Yugoslav, were West Germans.

There were no survivors from either plane.

Van Gogh's house restored as museum

MONS, Belgium, Sept. 20 (AP) — The house here in which Vincent Van Gogh started as a painter almost 100 years ago has been restored and will serve as an art gallery and meeting place for local painters.

Inaugurated on Saturday, the house was saved from ruin by a

group of administrators of the Van Gogh estate.

Taking part in the ceremonies were Holland's ambassador to Belgium and the consul general of France as well as one of the painter's nephews, Wilhelm Vincent Van Gogh.

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Ivory Coast's economic, political well-being depends on aging president; but what of future?

ABIDJAN, Sept. 20 (R). — The big question facing the Ivory Coast—and the key to continuation of its economic boom—is who will follow aging President Felix Houphouët-Boigny.

The stability created by the pro-western president, who had ruled this tropical west African country since independence 16 years ago, has resulted in a remarkable rate of development.

But now the president, who was reelected for a fourth five-year term last year, is 71 and the problems of succession are obviously on his mind.

The country, a one-party state made up of more than 60 tribes, has stayed free of political troubles for more than a decade. This stability has resulted in a large influx of foreign investment which has contributed greatly to the country's rapid growth.

The president's concern for the future is illustrated by the fact that he decided to formalise his own choice for a successor by changing the constitution last year.

The heir-apparent is the austere and hard-working Philippe Yacé who has now been officially made the country's number two man as president of the National Assembly.

Should the presidency become vacant through death or illness, the 55-year-old M. Yacé would automatically become head of state despite the fact that he, in the view of informed sources, is not popular with the electorate.

But one of the problems in the Ivory Coast is that no political figure has emerged over the years who comes close to matching the popularity of the president.

Since independence, M. Houphouët-Boigny has had no serious rival and the bitter disputes of the past, such as his decision to ban

the Communist Party in 1963, seem long forgotten.

Although there are no major political figures in view, the country does have a growing middle class and a wealth of possible future leaders ranging from Economics and Finance Minister Henri Konan Bedie to the Minister for Planning, Mohammad T. Diawara, and Foreign Minister Arsène Usber Assouan.

All three are ambitious and all are under 40.

Whoever the next leader is, he will face complex political problems.

While the president's personal popularity enabled him to give priority to the development of the country's south without sparking a rebellion in the deprived north, informed sources say his successor will have to deal with a fragile unity requiring very careful handling.

Centuries-old tribal traditions die hard in the Ivory Coast as in the rest of black Africa, but his country, with its newly emerging traders and industrialists, is better equipped than most to fight against tribal rivalries the sources said.

The remedy is continued expansion, but this in turn depends on foreign capital to finance increasingly large and costly development projects which require political stability. It also depends on the stabilisation of commodity world markets at remunerative prices for the producers.

Some 70 per cent of the Ivory Coast's total revenue last year came from exports of wood, coffee and cocoa. The year was a poor one for wood, and total exports dropped to 255 billion CFA francs (about £ 500 million) against 292 billions (about £ 584 million) the year before.

It is therefore not surprising that the Ivory Coast is in the van-

guard of raw material producers calling for a general agreement between industrial and developing countries stabilising world commodity prices.

The Ivory Coast has achieved increased agricultural production through a policy of fair prices to small farmers, whose output represents 94 per cent of the country's total production.

President Houphouët-Boigny does not like the use of the word "miracle" to describe his country's economic achievements.

"There has not been any miracle," he said in a recent newspaper interview. "If there has been expansion, this is entirely due to the farmers' hard work and their determination to go on producing despite the fall in the price of tropical products."

He realises however that industry has greatly benefited from foreign investment, with some 400 plants created since the early 1960s.

Foreign public investments in the country since 1960 totalled 322 billion CFA francs, (£ 644 million) of which 142 billion (£ 284 million) came from the French government in grants and loans. This is on top of purely private investments guaranteed by foreign government schemes, informed sources said.

France remains the main trading partner, importing 27 per cent of goods produced by the Ivory Coast and supplying 40 per cent of her total imports.

The French presence is still considerable, with 40,000 Frenchmen in the country—25,000 of them in Abidjan alone.

The French ambassador is head of the diplomatic corps and a French navy and air force base, with one marine commando battalion, is sited at Port-Boué, in Abidjan's suburbs.

Some resentment is expressed

in private here at the extent of the French presence, which is felt particularly in the medium to small-size businesses. But the patient Ivory Coast people admit with their president that the Africanisation of their economy will take time.

There is no lack of money, only of technical know-how and now the policy is to produce as many technicians as possible within the shortest possible time.

Meanwhile, officials are looking closely at sectors of the economy that can be taken over quickly and a private company has been formed to provide the required expertise when the time for take-over comes.

The Ivory Coast, together with Senegal, was among the last African states to recognise the government of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola (MPLA) which now rules Angola under the presidency of Dr. Agostino Neto.

President Houphouët-Boigny is known in a controversial context for his advocacy of the policy of dialogue with South Africa.

"In our relations with South Africa, there are not three alternatives but two—negotiations or war," he explains. "What African states would seriously consider waging war against South Africa?"

He feels that Africa in general has more to gain by trying to influence the course of events in South Africa through dialogue which would show that blacks and whites could live peacefully if the policy of apartheid was dropped.

"Since the dialogue started between Pretoria and a number of African capitals, something started moving in South Africa, something as yet very timid and insufficient, but contrary to what happened in the past, the apartheid system was shaken," the president said.

ECONOSCOPE

By Jawad Ahn

Dialogue of the deaf

Two friends met after a long separation. Each thought the other deaf, but none actually was. They began talking to each other with high-pitched soprano voices. Suddenly one of them turned his face away and whispered: "My goodness, he is not only deaf but treats me like one." The other man heard him, and soon they discovered that their hearing was as normal as can be.

Labourers of Jordan are engaged with the rest of Jordan in a "deaf dialogue." Both are talking the same language but in different tones, each thinking that the other does not hear or even understand.

Labourers on the one hand believe that they are underpaid, and that inflation is snatching away at their wages. That is why they are mounting a heavy campaign for higher wages. In order to achieve this end they have been resorting more often to strikes, vocal pressures and sympathy campaigns.

The private investors believe that the continuous increase in wages is causing balance-sheet embarrassments. Some complain that they are denied proper protection from foreign competition, that the government freezes prices but not wages, and that labour productivity is declining. The government stands in-between as a moderator, not fully determined on what course of action to take. Most of the decisions adopted are ad-hoc to meet a certain rising situation.

None actually is to blame. The recent shifts in the labour market have happened too fast and in too large volumes to be predicted by the best

of policy makers. Not only our good is are leaving in scores for higher paying Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states, but domestic demand has hit otherwise "sure peaks."

Meanwhile, new rising industries find it difficult to go into business because of high rest and wage costs. Large jumps in these components will cause severe imbalances which may frustrate the thrust towards industrialisation.

Yet managers must begin to realise a paternalistic approach towards labourers not work anymore. Labourers realise their potential bargaining power and they to use it. Higher wages are not the only the treatment of labourers is part and parcel of the new wave of labour displeasure.

Thus matters call for a new attitude of the managerial class and the government must stand ready to negotiate with it as almost equals and learn the art of negotiation within the constraints of higher wages.

The government, through the Ministry of Labour, must put clearly-defined equal legal framework to solve future disputes. Neither side must gain the edge over the other. Both businessmen and labourers are needed for the industrialisation efforts to be undertaken.

All three parties work on the basis of this country of ours. There is no shout it out.

Smooth agreement or bloodshed?

Which solution will Kissinger opt in Rhodesia - Kenyan or Angola?

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CSM).

The story of what has happened in Kenya since independence is the key to what U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is hoping to repeat by his current diplomatic efforts over Southern Africa. On his part, the "push" is on. He is trying to get a "Kenya-type" solution for Rhodesia.

Kenya was granted its independence from the British on Dec. 12, 1963. It was done with British pomp and circumstance. Prince Philip presided. British troops "beat the retreat" for the last time in Kenya. The Union Jack came down. The new Kenyan flag went up. There was no bloodshed.

But before the final ceremony at Nairobi a great deal of "arranging" had taken place. Part of the arrangement was British money to help buy up the farms of white settlers and help provide for their resettlement in other places. Part also involved the continued employment of white British civil servants and military officers in the Kenyan government services.

The new Kenya, the whites who had formerly run its political life and Britain all benefited from the terms of the "arrangement." The transition was gradual. The white population has since dwindled, but painlessly. No one lost his land or his property without some compensation. Blacks have taken over the top jobs in government one by one and step by step, not all at once.

The result has been minimum interference with normal processes of government and little dislocation of trade and industry. The

number of whites continues to dwindle. But those who remain do so with the consent of the ruling black community. Kenya continues to be a trading partner of the western community and a friend of Great Britain.

The Kenya story and the Angola story are opposites. In Angola, there was no long-term planning, no arrangement for respecting white minority interests during and after the transition, no provision for the transfer of white investment.

Angola had been run by a white Portuguese minority since 1575. Four hundred years is a long time. Habits and patterns which have developed over such a span of time cannot be smashed overnight without drastic dislocations of every kind.

Many of the whites who regarded Angola as home, with much reason, were dispossessed without compensation. Most people of the managerial and administrative classes fled to Portugal. Trade and industry came to a halt.

The fighting in Angola more or less ended in mid-February. Some whites have straggled back since. But the disruption of trade and industry has been an economic disaster for Angola itself and a severe loss of economic values to Angola's former trading partners.

Could the Angola story have been avoided? Yes, of course, if planned transition to black rule had been planned well ahead of time as the British did in Kenya for the whites. That is for Dr. Kissinger to consider by his di-

Moscow ponders chances of relations with post-Mao's China

MOSCOW, (CSM). — The dilemma facing Moscow in the wake of Mao Tse-tung's passing is this:

Is the way now open for a cautious Soviet signal—perhaps an offer to resume diplomatic or border talks—designed to strengthen moderate elements in Peking?

Or is this a time to sit back and watch the power struggle that Soviet leaders are certain is in progress?

Premier Hua Kuo-feng is seen here as a man without a strong independent political base, who owes his position to a compromise between radicals and moderates after the radicals had ousted former premier Teng Hsiao-ping.

Western analysts who think the Soviets will resist the temptation to strengthen the moderates cite this evidence:

Statements earlier this year by party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev and early last year in authoritative commentaries indicate Chairman Mao's departure from the scene is expected to make little difference to Chinese hostility towards Mos-

cow, since Maoism itself is embedded in the Chinese Constitution approved by the National People's Congress in January, 1975.

Also, the radicals who fomented the Cultural Revolution in China in the 1960s are still extremely strong, this view holds. They do not understand the world outside, they dislike all foreigners, and they cannot be expected to try to bridge the great chasm between Moscow and Peking, it is thought.

On the other hand, it is generally conceded here there has long been an intense debate within the Kremlin on how to handle China after Chairman Mao. The temptation to seek moderate elements who might be willing to draw closer to Moscow, and thus ease Moscow's fear of enemies in the East as well as the West, is strong.

Those who see Moscow tempted to issue a new signal now that Chairman Mao has gone point to an April 28 article in Pravda signed with the pseudonym "I. Alexandrov," which is said to signify approval by the Central Committee

of the Communist Party.

The analysts see the article, which implied Premier Hua was not responsible for the past hostility of Maoism and raised the prospect of a new round of border talks and even trade negotiations, as a careful reaching-out to the post-Teng leadership.

But an opposite view holds that Mr. Brezhnev's policy statement to the Soviet Union's 25th Communist Party Congress earlier this year shows a hard line, with no indication that rapprochement with Peking is possible.

One strong line within the Kremlin is reported to think that Moscow will lose out no matter how the Mao succession struggle works out: If the moderates win they are likely to turn more strongly to Washington; if the radicals win the Moscow-Peking gap will yawn even wider.

The chief of the Far Eastern section of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, Mikhail Kapitsa, predicted after Mr. Chou's passing early this year that the successor to Chairman Mao had already been chosen and was party Vice-Chairman Wang Hung-wen. Mr. Wang is a radical of the so-called "Shanghai group."

Indian censorship lifted from foreign press reports only

NEW DELHI, Sept. 20 (AFP). — The lifting of press pre-censorship, announced yesterday by Indian Foreign Minister Vidyut Charan Shukla, will apply only to foreign correspondents.

The relaxation of censorship was ordered personally by Mr. Shukla, whose ministry is believed to have repeatedly drawn the attention of the minister of Information to India's deteriorating "image" abroad.

In practice, it is the foreign minister who regularly reviews the world's press reactions to India from Indian ambassadors abroad.

On the other hand, information service officials cannot have failed to notice in recent months that western correspondents based in New Delhi have been taking little or no notice of the censorship regulations. The authorities have thus had to face the choice of either turning a blind eye or deporting practically all the journalists concerned.

Mr. Shukla's decision is seen by foreign correspondents to be an important step towards a return to normal working conditions.

Confirming that the decision was his, Mr. Shukla has apparently appreciated the way New Delhi's foreign correspondents had reported on the Indian situation in recent months.

However, observers feel that the government will tighten controls on the domestic press in coming months.

Far from sharing the benefits of relaxed censorship, Indian journalists have recently suffered new restraints on their freedom of action.

Before an Indian journalist can go abroad he must now obtain a permit from the ministries of information, home affairs and foreign affairs, and also submit to police questioning.

The government is also believed to be still interested in taking over, through its supporters, editorial control of the Indian Express and Calcutta Statesman press groups, confirming that the authorities' battle with these groups, which are striving to retain their editorial independence, is far from over.

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LADY IN CAGE — This plastic frame enables scientists and engineers at Eastman Kodak Company in Rochester, New York, to describe the arm reach of employees performing certain industrial tasks. Actual working places are designed from such a model to enable people to perform more effectively and without physical discomfort or stress.

Olympic committee faces multitude of problems before Moscow

Larry Eldridge
MONTREAL (CSM). — It's not too early to look ahead to the next Olympics, so as we see the books on Montreal it is a sad time to think about 1980. The first thing a lot of people are thinking about is how to deal with the multitude of political and social problems that beset the games so regularly now. The old idea which surfaced during this year's troubles to use the Olympic flag and emblem instead of those of the individual nations. At first this might seem like a good idea for curbing the rampant chauvinism at the quadrennial celebrations, in actuality it might be one of those solutions that is worse than the problem.

Anyone who has been at the Olympics knows what a moving memorable moment it is when a country's team marches in, or an athlete from his nation in an event and they raise the flag and play the anthem. Many athletes feel this too. Many of them (including some now in the pro ranks) have said playing for their country was No. 1 thrill in their entire career. All this away, and the Olympics would become just another track meet, swimming compe-

tion, or whatever. Anyway, the problem doesn't lie with flags or anthems. There's nothing wrong with an athlete competing for his country as well as for himself.

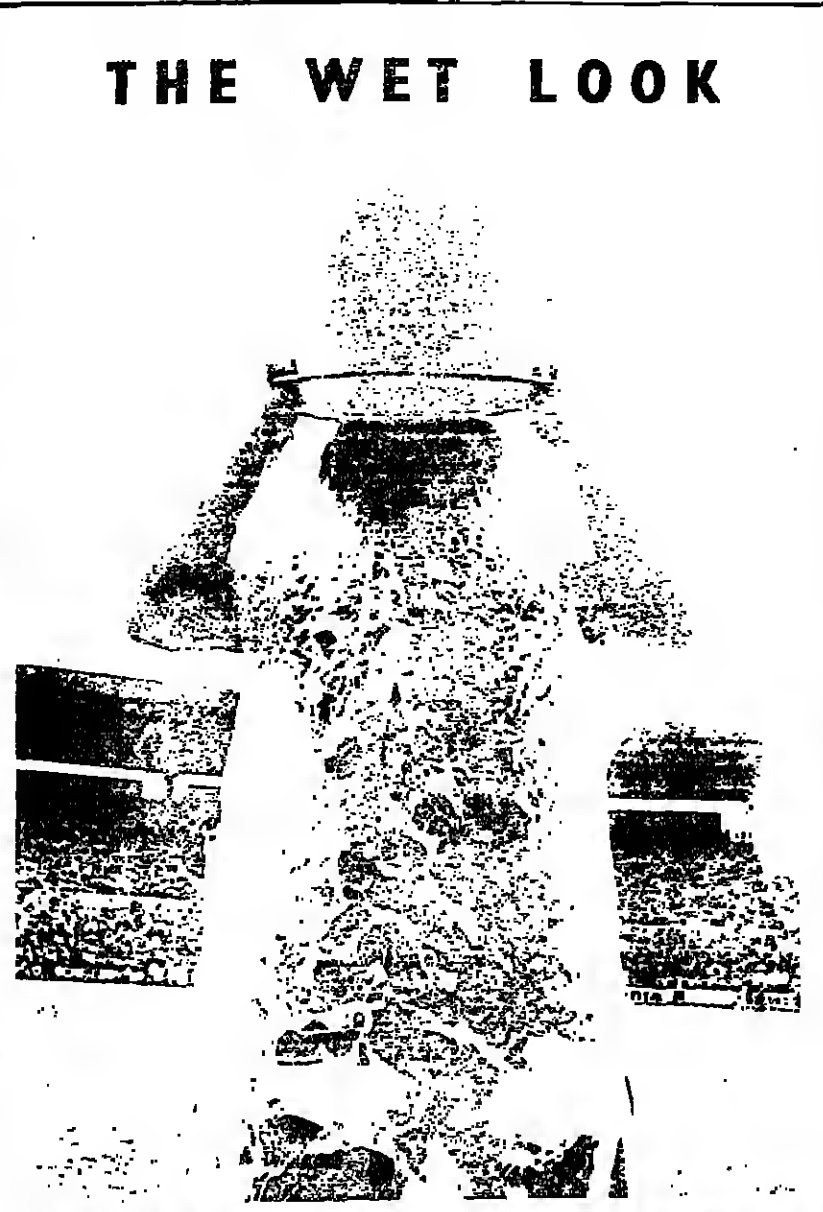
It's just that certain nations, like the Soviet Union, starting shortly after the war, and East Germany now, have made such an obsession out of winning medals that they have perverted the whole Olympic ideal.

The United States isn't exactly blameless either, for while it doesn't have state-supported sports programmes, its officials and media types can wave the flag with anyone—and let's not forget that they were the ones who started the whole problem by making such a fetish out of counting medals.

Somewhere along the way all of these countries lost sight of Baron Pierre de Coubertin's original concept that "the most important thing in the Olympic Games is not to win but to take part."

Unfortunately, no one has yet found a way to stop a country from ignoring that ideal—and once this happens its rivals can seldom resist the temptation to try to keep pace. I think the answer, though, is to cope with such distortions as best we can, not try to change the whole format.

For one thing, the U.S. Olympic Committee (USOC) could try a



THE HIGH TROPICAL HEAT that prevailed during the final match to determine the winner of last season's Cup of the German Football Federation prompted many of the competing players, including Georg Volkert, outside-left of the Hamburg Sport-Verein (HSV), to take to the waters, in a different way!

Russians' growing interest in tennis hit by shortages

By David K. Willis
MOSCOW, (CSM). "Pyetnadtsats—null!" called the player—(fifteen—love). Both ends of the asphalt court sloped down toward the net, which sagged in a small valley in the centre. A few minutes earlier water left on the court had been brushed away smartly with a switch of leaves plucked from the nearest tree.

This was tennis, Soviet-style, on a recent weekend morning in Tennisnyy Gorodok, or Tennis Town, in Moscow's Lenin Stadium sports complex.

Within sight of the huge yellow stadium, which will be the focal point of the 1980 Summer Olympic Games, the courts filled by 8.30 a.m. In our section were six courts in a row. We wanted to play on regular clay courts, but the rain had made them too soggy, according to the women at the central desk.

Tennis, once a symbol of non-communist luxury, is increasingly popular here in Moscow, and in other Soviet cities, although actual numbers are small for a land of 250 million, and tennis equipment is reported to be in short supply.

And with only an infinitesimal number of indoor courts (estimated to range from 90 by the weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta to "over 100" according to Vladimir Golenko, general secretary of the Soviet Tennis Federation), the average Russian finds it virtually impossible to play at all during the long winters.

Nonetheless, enthusiasm is high among players and fans, 12,000 of whom packed the Lenin Sports Palace last March to watch two nights of matches between a visiting American team (including Billie Jean King) and Soviet stars. The imported court was laid over an ice hockey rink.

And youngsters who are keen on the game can try to follow the footsteps of Olga Morozova and Alexander Metreveli in 200 state-run programmes.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
© 1976, The Chicago Tribune

ASK OMAR

Q.—We play five-card majors. Recently, I picked up the following hand: ♠KQx ♠Kxxx ♠Axxx ♠xx ♠KQxx ♠Kxxx ♠Axxx ♠xx. Partner opened the bidding with one heart and, since we had a known eight-card fit and I had a full opening bid, I jumped raised to three hearts. Partner raked me over the coals for not having four-card support. Was he correct, and if so, how should I have bid the hand?—D. Fulton, New York City.

(This question has been awarded the weekly prize.)

A.—Even if you play five-card majors, you should try to avoid jump raising without four trumps. While this might not be a crucial matter on game hands, it could make a difference on distributional hands where partner is contemplating slam. Your partner might be counting on ruffs in your hand. However, if the opponents opening attack is a trump lead, he might not be able to score the ruffs he anticipated. As a result, you will be in a slam going down instead of making game which is a rather large swing.

The correct way to handle good hands with three-card trump support is with the delayed jump raise. On the hand shown, your original response should be two clubs. Over partner's raked, you then jump to four hearts (three hearts, if partner's rebid is in diamonds). That shows a hand worth an opening bid, but strongly suggests only three-card trump support.

Q.—Partner opened the bidding with one heart. I jumped to four hearts holding: ♠KQxxx ♠Axxx ♠xx ♠KQxx ♠Kxxx ♠Axxx ♠xx. Was I correct?—C.Z., Glendale, Ariz.

A.—In terms of heart support, your hand is worth 13 points, which makes it too strong for a preemptive raise to game. The correct response is a forcing jump to three hearts.

Send any questions for this column to: Charles Goren and Omar Sharif, c/o this newspaper. Each week a prize of a copy of the new Goren's Bridge Complete, a \$9.95 value, will be awarded for the question judged the best received.

Charles Goren and Omar Sharif personally cannot undertake to answer all questions submitted.

Q.—Should I have made four hearts on this hand?

♠KQ105
♥743
♦852
♣A94

♠8743 ♠92
♥9 ♥QJ8
♦AQ63 ♦J107
♣QJ105 ♣K8732

♠AJ6
♥AK10652
♦K94
♣6

West led the queen of clubs. —W. Davis, Birmingham, Ala.

A.—The contract is secure if you can keep East off play to prevent a diamond lead through your king. Win the opening lead in dummy and lead a low trump. If East follows low, play the ten. As the cards lie this will enable you to make an overtrick. However, even if West turns up with an honor, there is no way for him to reach partner to attack the king of diamonds. After drawing trumps, you can take a diamond discard on the fourth spade.

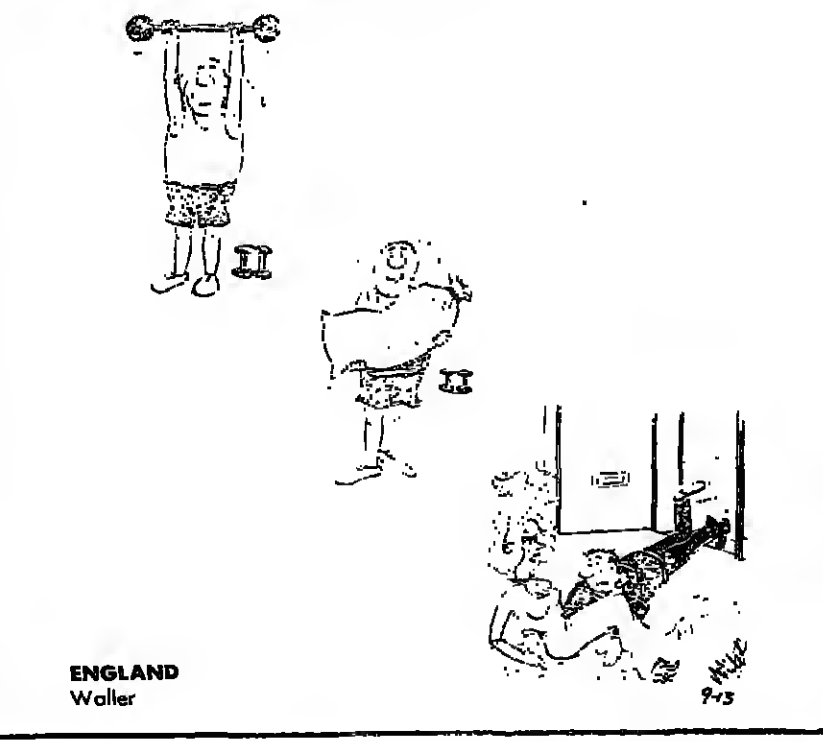
If East plays a trump honor on the first round of the suit from dummy, you win with the king, cross back to dummy with a spade and lead another trump. If East follows low, you again play the ten. This line might cost a trick if the trumps are 2-2, but it guarantees the contract against any distribution except a 4-0 trump split and the ace of diamonds with West.

The question is also being raised already as to how the IOC will react if the Soviet Union in 1980 follows Canada's lead and tries to bar or place restrictions on countries with which it is not friendly (Israel and Chile are the leading candidates).

IOC President Lord Killanin reaffirmed at his news conference that the Russians have given assurances they will go by the IOC's rules, and when pressed with a hypothetical question about what would happen if they didn't, he said: "If promises are not fulfilled, the Games will have to be withdrawn or cancelled."

If the IOC accomplishes some of these things, the four years between Olympics will have been productive ones.

LAUGHS FROM EUROPE



ENGLAND
Waller

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TYTUP

ALCKO

YAMIDD

BOEDUL

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answer tomorrow)

Jumbleless LIBEL WHOSE UNPAID ADMIRE

Yesterday's Answer: Deprieve a driver of this and it could be a real blow—WINDSHIELD

TONIGHT'S T.V. FEATURES

MAIN CHANCE
WHEN THERE'S NO LAW
David Main, restored to the Law Society Roll, has to solve and overcome many problems before he can start to practise and re-establish the successful practice he had.

★

IRONSIDE
COME ELEVEN, COME TWELVE
Criminal and his gang escape in airplane followed by Chief Ironside and his aides.

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Your Horoscope

By Jeanne Dixon

TUESDAY, SEPT. 21
Your birthday today: Persistence and much hard work are needed in the next few months as you shift from one trial-run or test program to another, looking for a better way to achieve your goals. Late in your year everything falls into place for a prosperous upsurge, and you cash in on long-term investments of time, money and attention. Relationships become light-hearted and easier to maintain. Today's natives are intelligent, with a wanderlust based on a hunger for knowledge. Those born this year are destined to occupy prominent positions.

Aries (March 21-April 19): Back off from finalizing anything. You'll see it from a different angle later, as new facts are on the way. Clear out work space, rediscover long-lost items.

Taurus (April 20-May 20): Let important matters rest. Put tools and methods through a trial run to be sure they're in working order. Chances are you find troubleshooting is necessary.

Gemini (May 21-June 20): Keep a sense of humor as you sort through paradoxes and contradictory conditions. Most activity tends to casual extreme. Easy solutions are beyond your budget.

Cancer (June 21-July 21): People look for perfection or expect things that don't arrive. Asked to spend, think whether it can wait.

Leo (July 22-Aug. 22): Being your expansive self see it's a passing mood. Be a shouldn't include new financial promises. Business errors occur as what seems normal slips by unchecked.

Virgo (Aug. 23-Sept. 22): Stick with yesterday's pattern, add details as you verify them, but no revisions. You learn something important in a fairly tense discussion of money.

Libra (Sept. 23-Oct. 22): Seek privacy to work out plans based on your particular nature and personal needs. Don't count on help or understanding from even those you know well. Avoid promises and formal statements.

Scorpio (Oct. 23-Nov. 21): Make no official or lasting changes because of schedule upsets. Recovery and a natural balance are easier to achieve tomorrow. Make allowances for human effort.

Sagittarius (Nov. 22-Dec. 21): Thrift remains a virtue in business, whether with the boss' money or your own. Stave an urge to squander. Family considerations require extra outlays.

Capricorn (Dec. 22-Jan. 19): You can't assume yesterday's progress will automatically hold. Proceed with consistent effort. Leave aside shortcuts until you have a better slant on the problem.

Aquarius (Jan. 20-Feb. 18): Early news turns out to be bad. Ignore distractions and work hard. Make do with what's on hand; tomorrow you'll have trouble getting supplies.

Pisces (Feb. 19-March 20): People are picky. You needn't join them once you see it's a passing mood. Be a sympathetic listener; cut back on opinions and advice.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

1. Author of "Fables in Slang"

4. Ireland

8. Goddess of plenty

11. Moringa seed

12. Sister of Ares

13. Small rebeck

14. Biblical king

15. Men of letters

17. Periods of duration

19. Atop

20. Golf club

21. Dispatching

24. East Indian weight

25. Afflicted

26. Pignity

27. Satisfied the needs

30. Implement

33. Prepared

34. Nests

35. European fitch

36. Visionary

40. Marquis

41. Light brown

42. Beverly Hills' lorte

43. Correlative of neither

44. High railways

45. Gansay

46. Vetch plant

DOWN

1. Defense of lelled trees

2. Aspiration

3. Fascinate

4. Fish

5. Biblical character

6. Slower in music

7. Noun suffix

8. Giraffethe animal

9. Mountain climber's staff

10. Cause mental anguish

16. Red-eyed carp

18. Type measure

21. Porkish

22. Hebrew month

23. Born

25. Ninny

26. Dolphinlike cetacean

27. Nautical

28. Diastuast

29. Singers

30. Coatesce

31. Kind of wave

32. Happy places

33. Myself

35. Buttress

37. Young boy

38. Choler

Par time 30 min. AP Newsfeatures 9-21 39. Arabic letter

EEC foreign ministers sign act on direct elections for European parliament

BRUSSELS, Sept. 20 (AFP). — The nine members of the European Economic Community (EEC) today gave the go-ahead for direct election of the European parliament as from 1978 by signing two documents here.

They signed an "Act on the Election of Representatives to the Assembly by Direct Suffrage" which contains a number of decisions reached by the heads of government of the EEC countries at their European Council session in Brussels last July.

Under these provisions, West Germany, France, Britain and Italy will each elect 81 members to the assembly, the Netherlands 25, Belgium 24, Denmark 16, Ireland 15 and Luxembourg six.

The 410 parliamentarians will be elected for a five-year term.

Electoral procedures will be decided by each member country as far as the 1978 polls are concerned.

The act does not set a date for the first election but in the second document signed here this afternoon the nine agreed that the polls should be held throughout the community on the same date during May-June 1978.

The date will be set by the EEC

Council, a unanimous decision will be required.

Two secondary issues were settled by the foreign ministers before they signed the texts today.

They agreed that voting should take place between a Thursday morning and a Sunday night, in compliance with national usage.

To enable the first European polls to be held on schedule, member countries will have to ratify the "act" and the adjoining document without delay.

French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud said he was fairly optimistic in this regard.

He said he thought the target date was "likely" to be met.

He said he did not anticipate any major difficulties in securing ratification of the documents by the

French National Assembly.

But, at the signing ceremony, the French minister made it clear that its election by universal suffrage would not change either the "nature" of the "powers" of the European parliament.

Meanwhile the United States, France and Britain today rejected a protest from the Soviet Union against the participation of West Berlin in the planned election.

This was claimed in a Soviet note handed the foreign ministries of the three Western powers last Aug. 3.

The western reply said the four-power agreement had in no way affected the implementation of the treaties of the European Economic Community in the Western sector of Berlin.

154 people killed in Turkey's worst air crash

ISPARTA, Turkey, Sept. 20 (R). — Investigators searched the wreckage of a Turkish Boeing 727 scattered on a bleak mountainside today for clues to the cause of the worst air crash in Turkey.

All 154 people aboard the plane, mostly Italian and West German holidaymakers, died when it plunged into the 2,000-metre-high Black Mountain which towers over this town in southwest Anatolia last night.

But why the crash occurred is still a mystery, and investigators hope that if they can find the plane's flight recorder this may clear up conflicting reports from eyewitnesses as to what happened.

The Turkish airliner, on a flight from Milan and Rome to the Turkish Mediterranean resort of Antalya, was carrying 124 foreign passengers — 78 or 80 of them Italian and the others West Germans — and 23 Turkish passengers as well as a crew of seven.

Some eyewitnesses reported that the two-year-old plane caught fire in the air, while others said it burst into flames on impact. There were opposing reports as to whether an explosion occurred in the air or after the crash.

But all reports agreed that the jet flew "remarkably low over Isparta, particularly since it had to pass over the Taurus mountain range before reaching Antalya, some 80 kms south of here.

Tito is recovering from liver ailment

BELGRADE, Sept. 20 (R). — Yugoslavia's 84-year-old President Tito is recovering successfully from his acute liver ailment in a country house at Belje in northern Yugoslavia, it was announced today.

The official news agency Tanjug quoted an announcement which said President Tito "whose treatment and recovery are taking place successfully," was visited yesterday by five senior state and Communist Party officials.

The statement said the president and his wife Jovanka had a cordial talk with their guests.

11 killed in Nablus road accident

NABLUS, Occupied West Bank, Sept. 20 (AFP). — Eleven people were killed and about 30 others injured today when an Israeli army lorry and a bus carrying Arab passengers collided head-on here.

Five Israeli soldiers were among those injured, one of them severely. The casualties were taken to hospitals at Nablus, Haifa and Affoula.

Carter promises to throw Republicans out of White House

Aboard the Carter campaign train, Sept. 20 (R). — Jimmy Carter took a train ride from New York to Pittsburgh today and at every stop denounced the Republicans and invoked his Democratic Party's past.

Speaking from the rear of an 18-carriage silver, blue and red "Democratic campaign special," the former Georgia governor promised cheering crowds "to turn the Republicans out of the White House" in the Nov. 2 elections.

While Mr. Carter set out for the third week of the presidential campaign, his rival President Ford prepared at the White House for the first of three nationally televised debates between the two in Philadelphia on Thursday.

Mr. Ford also made plans for a ride down the Mississippi River to New Orleans on Saturday — like Mr. Carter's whistle-stop train trip, a throwback to the days before jet-age campaigning.

Lebanese cabinet

[Continued from page 1] want them out of the mountains immediately.

Hani Al Hassan, a Palestinian representative at the Chtoura talks, said the meeting was serious and frank. He had praise for President-elect Sarkis, who reaffirmed his backing of the 1969 Cairo agreement and the right for Palestinians to be in Lebanon, according to the Palestinian news agency Wafa.

In an earlier development, outgoing President Franjeh Sunday accused the Palestinian resistance movement in Lebanon of having started the war and waging a campaign of murder and destruction.

Mr. Franjeh levelled the charges in a lengthy farewell speech read for him over a rightwing radio station.

The president reiterated the rightwing view that the conflict here is not a civil war but "an aggressive and fierce war launched by the Palestinians."

In a separate development, at least 60 American Sherman M-54 tanks have been received by sea by the rightist forces in the Lebanese war, according to informed sources in rightist-held east Beirut.

The reports indicated the tanks had been shipped to the rightwing National Liberal Party of Mr. Chamoun at the rightist stronghold of Jounieh, about 15 kms north of Beirut. There was no indication of the origin of the shipments.

Police officer killed in Cairo strike violence

CAIRO, Sept. 20 (AFP). — A short but bloody city transit strike ended here this morning with the workers apparently winning their key demands.

The walkout, which began Saturday morning, led to a major clash between police and strikers yesterday afternoon at the Amiriya bus depot in Cairo's northern suburbs.

Security forces surrounded the depot and then attacked the demonstrators. One officer was killed and a number of police and strikers were wounded in the fight.

The strikers were demanding a seven-hour work day, bonuses equivalent to roughly three months' pay, better medical services for bus workers and the dissolution of their trade union, according to slogans scrawled on the depot's walls.

The strike, which came only days after the re-election of President Anwar Sadat as head of state, was the most serious stoppage involving public services in the past 20 years.

According to observers here, the strikers were voicing popular anxiety over inflation and the high cost of living, especially as the festive season which marks the end of the Ramadan fast approaches.

Egyptian newspapers reported today that the bus drivers would receive the bonuses that were due to them. One cause of the strike was the lateness in payment of bonuses.

Strikes are officially illegal in Egypt.

OECD countries warned against over-dependence on oil

STRASBOURG, France, Sept. 20 (R). — Western industrialised nations are again becoming too dependent on imported oil, the head of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) said today.

Mr. Emile Van Lennep, secretary general of the 24-nation body, said oil production might not satisfy world demand in the next decade, by which time "we might find out that it is too late to develop alternatives."

Delivering his annual report before the 18-nation Council of Europe's Consultative Assembly, Mr. Lennep appealed to OECD countries "to achieve a better balanced and less vulnerable structure of supply and demand in the energy sector."

"We cannot afford to go on relying on oil as the balancing item in our energy balance sheet," he said.

The OECD is made up of West European countries, Japan, the United States and Canada.

Recalling the 1973-74 energy crisis triggered by the Arab oil embargo, Mr. Lennep urged Western states "to take a longer-term view (of supplies) in the face of widespread complacency and a tendency for public opinion to forget the lessons learned during the oil crises."

According to an article in yesterday's issue of the magazine

Newsweek, December's meeting of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries promises to be one of the stormiest in OPEC's history.

The magazine predicts: "With oil demand soaring again, two of the biggest producers, Iran and Venezuela, will be fighting for a 25 per cent increase, or almost four dollars a barrel."

"Saudi Arabia, the number one oil nation, publicly opposes any raise, but in private its leaders are divided," it claims.

"Foreign minister Prince Saud Al Faisal and Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani want to maintain the freeze set by OPEC last May. Other high-ranking Saudis, however, want a raise in order to reduce world demand."

"Should they decide that only a steep price rise will cut demand and let them stop over producing, the last bulwark against a new surge in energy costs will collapse," the article concludes.

However, Lagos Radio reported today that Chief Meshac Otikeye, Secretary General of OPEC, has said large increases in the price of crude oil are unlikely in the future.

The radio, monitored in London, quoted him as telling the Nigerian Economic Society that oil exporting countries should concentrate on other sources of income to maintain their earnings.

In a related development, Saudi Arabia yesterday denied reports that it had agreed to an emergency meeting of OPEC to discuss oil prices.

Sheikh Yamani said in a statement broadcast by Riyadh Radio that Saudi Arabia would not agree to such a meeting and would oppose any increase in oil prices this year.

Mintoff wins mandate to Malta into non-aligned camp

VALLETTA, Malta, Sept. 20 (R). — The ancient streets of the tiny Mediterranean island of Malta are scheduled to close in resounded to the blaring of motor horns and the crackle of exploding fireworks today as joyful Labour supporters celebrated Prime Minister Dom Mintoff's general election victory.

Mr. Mintoff won a majority of three in a new 65-seat parliament, giving him a clear mandate to carry out his plans for foreign policy changes aimed at taking Malta into the non-aligned group of countries.

The election result sounded the death-knell for Dr. George Borgh Olivier's opposition Nationalist Party's attempts to retain the island.

Japan rejects Soviet charges in MIG-25 affair

TOKYO, Sept. 20 (R). — Japan today rejected Kremlin accusations that a defecting Soviet pilot had been coerced into seeking political asylum in the United States after flying his MIG-25 Foxbat jet to a civilian airport in northern Japan two weeks ago.

A note, describing the charges as completely groundless, was handed to a Soviet embassy counsellor during a meeting at the foreign Ministry in Tokyo.

Meanwhile, Japanese and American experts partially removed self-destruct devices from the MIG's electronic gear in preparation for dismantling the plane and transporting it to an air force base, Defence Agency officials said.

Two afterburners were also detached from the high-speed Soviet interceptor, which informed sources have described as resembling a "manned rocket." The dismantling was expected to take about a week.

A huge American C-5A Galaxy transport will be used to carry the MIG-25 to a Japanese air base, probably Hyakuri in the Ibaraki prefecture, northeast of Tokyo. The plane was flown to Hakodate airport on Sept. 6 by Lt. Viktor Belenko, who has since been granted asylum in the United States.

Ministry sources reported that counsellor Viktor Denisov said he would convey the note to his government immediately, but that the Soviet Union considered there had been intervention by a third party in dismantling the plane.

A foreign ministry official was reported to have replied that the dismantling of the MIG was being conducted according to the judgment of the Japanese government and that it was not right to mention a third nation.

The General Council of Trade Unions, Japan's biggest union federation, called today for an immediate halt to dismantling the plane and for its return to the Soviet Union.

PLO reports 400 operations in 15

BEIRUT, Sept. 20 (R). — Palestinian commandos carried out three operations inside Israel over the weekend, a PLO Liberation Organisation tary communique reported today.

The communique said separate groups of commandos time bombs in Israel, in Jerusalem causing a known number of casualties.

The third operation was carried out in Tel Aviv, where a group of commandos time bombs inside a supply depot, the communique said the explosions started a fire which spread to neighbouring buildings.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

Lack of selling interest after the opening mark down on sterling's weakness Monday prompted small gains in stock markets, dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index was up 3.1 at 337.6.

Both long and short dated loans saw gains of around 1/8 points after initial losses ranging to 3/8 while leading industrials were mostly 2p to 5p higher in very quiet trading, dealers added.

Oils were firm after the rise on Wall Street and banks gained 2p to 7p after a steady start.

Mining shares recovered small falls as the gold bullion price picked up slightly and Southern Rhodesian bonds were marked up by 10 or 11 points on the Kissinger talks. Australians were mixed easier.

Fisons led leading equities higher with a 7p gain while Beecham and Reed International gained 5p each, and rises of up to 3p were seen in ICI, Glaxo, EMI, GEC, Vickers and Unilever, dealers said.

Among companies reporting results today, United Biscuits gained 2p after interim figures.

Lorho was 3p higher in reaction to the Rhodesian settlement talks, and some Rhodesian shares put on around 5p to 10p.

Government stocks gained around 1/8 but were unaffected by the announcement of a new loan, Treasury 14-1/2 pct. 1994.

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